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(54) Title: SYNERGISTIC ANTHELMINTIC COMPOSITIONS		
(57) Abstract <p>A method for the control of <i>Fasciola</i> spp. and other helminths in an animal, particularly a ruminant animal, comprises the administration to the animal of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs, optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, to exert a synergistic effect in the animal. The anthelmintic-active drugs are selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols or bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates. Synergistic compositions comprising these anthelmintic-active drugs are also disclosed.</p>		

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SYNERGISTIC ANTHELMINTIC COMPOSITIONS

5 This invention relates to anthelmintic compositions, and in particular it relates to compositions of known anthelmintic active drugs exhibiting synergistic activity. These compositions may be used, for example, for the control of susceptible and resistant strains of immature and adult *Fasciola hepatica* or *F. gigantica* and for the prevention or management of anthelmintic resistance. Since
10 all known drugs active against *F. hepatica* are also active against *F. gigantica* (Boray, 1986) the main target species will be referred to as *Fasciola spp.*

Fasciolosis caused by the liver flukes of herbivorous animals, *Fasciola spp.* may cause annual economic losses of 2,000 million dollars world wide. The
15 strategic application of anthelmintic-active drugs alone cost the cattle and sheep industry approximately 60 to 80 million dollars annually. However, some anthelmintic-active drugs are only effective against the adult parasites requiring more frequent applications and some which were formerly effective against immature *F.hepatica* have now lost their advantage in the chemoprophylaxis of
20 fasciolosis due to the development of drug resistance.

In Australia, drug resistance in immature *F.hepatica* to several anthelmintic drugs has been demonstrated in the field and in the laboratory (Boray and De Bono, 1989, Boray, 1990). It has been shown that long and
25 regular use of salicylanilide compounds, particularly rafoxanide and closantel for the treatment of fasciolosis in sheep has selected resistant strains of *F.hepatica* in endemic areas of New South Wales. These strains have been shown to retain their resistant status in cattle and through several passages in sheep. Of seventeen isolates from different geographical regions, ten (58.8 %) showed
30 resistance to rafoxanide at recommended dose rates in *F.hepatica* and side resistance to closantel was evident. Resistance to drugs was particularly manifested by immature *F.hepatica* , but rarely by the adult fluke.

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The resistance of *F. hepatica* to anthelmintic-active drugs has been shown to be genetically controlled but the selection mechanism is unknown. Through preferential selection for resistance in the immature stage of *F. hepatica*, drugs effective against early immature fluke could lose their advantage in chemoprophylaxis of fasciolosis. Wide usage of a single highly-effective anthelmintic-active drug is undesirable since resistance may develop against several chemically unrelated drugs and more frequent treatments may be required to control fasciolosis. Thus, a strategic programme with alternating drug use and specific farm management should be implemented for the prevention of resistance or when resistance has been established or is suspected.

In the work leading to the present invention, the possibility of using a combination of anthelmintic-active drugs of different chemical groups at lower than their recommended dose rates was tested to ascertain whether drug synergism would lead to the successful treatment of acute fasciolosis caused by immature flukes of the disease due to resistant strains of *Fasciola hepatica* or to effective strategic treatment programmes for the prevention of resistance.

True synergism occurs when a combined efficacy of two or more chemotherapeutic agents is greater than the sum of their individual activities. Combination drugs are widely used in the chemotherapy of bacterial and parasitic protozoan pathogens. The combinations are particularly useful when development of resistance reduces the efficacy of individual chemotherapeutic agents but they are still highly effective in combinations. Drug combinations are most frequently employed for the control of bacterial diseases, malaria and insect pests, although true synergism rarely occurs amongst these combinations.

It is an object of the present invention to provide new combinations of known anthelmintic-active drugs for the treatment of infections with immature *F. hepatica*, to combat drug resistance in helminths and to reduce the likelihood of these parasites developing resistance.

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Using synergistic combinations, three major advantages may be achieved:

- (i) development of a product which is highly effective against susceptible and resistant immature and adult *Fasciola spp.* at reduced dose rates and possibly at reduced cost of production;
- (ii) development of a product which is effective against a variety of fluke strains resistant to one or both components or which prevents the development of resistance; and
- (iii) in certain compositions in which one or both of the active components have additional effect against parasitic infections other than fasciolosis, development of a product which would be suitable for the treatment of resistant and susceptible strains of liver flukes (*Fasciola spp.* and *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*) as well as gastrointestinal nematodes, lungworms, tapeworms and *Oestrus ovis* in sheep.

In the present studies, the synergistic action of a number of combinations of anthelmintic-active drugs has been tested to ascertain the efficacy of these combinations against susceptible and resistant strains of parasites, or in the prevention of development of resistance. These studies have established that combinations of drugs from different chemical groups, such as triclabendazole and clorsulon, triclabendazole and luxabendazole, luxabendazole and clorsulon, closantel in combination with any of the above drugs, or nitroxylnil combined with some of the above compounds, achieved high efficacy against susceptible strains of immature and adult *F. hepatica* or against those resistant to some of the above drugs, using a small fraction of their respective recommended dose rates by a synergistic effect.

According to the present invention, there is provided a composition for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, particularly in domestic animals and more particularly in ruminants such as sheep, goats, cattle or

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buffaloes, which comprises at least two anthelmintic-active drugs, optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols or bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

In another aspect, the present invention also provides a method for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, particularly in domestic animals and more particularly in ruminants, which comprises the administration to said animal of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs, optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

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In carrying out the method of the invention, the anthelmintic-active drugs may be administered to the animal simultaneously or sequentially to exert a synergistic effect in the animal, and where the drugs are administered sequentially they are administered at such times and in such a manner that they exert a synergistic effect in the animal.

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Preferably, the anthelmintic-active drugs are administered orally to the animal, however other routes of administration such as parenteral or dermal administration may also be used.

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In accordance with this invention, each of the anthelmintic-active drugs is selected from a known class of anthelmintic-active drugs. By way of example, suitable drugs within the various classes which are encompassed within the present invention include the following:

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A. Halogenated monophenols and bisphenols

Disophenol

Nitroxynil

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Niclopholan (menichlopholan)

Bithionol

B. Salicylanilides

5

Closantel

Tribromsalan

Dibromsalan

Oxyclozanide

Clloxanide

10

Rafoxanide

Brotianide

Bromoxanide

C. Benzene sulfonamides

15

Clorsulon

D. Halogenated Benzimidazoles

Triclabendazole

20

E. Benzimidazoles

Thiabendazole

Cambendazole

F. Benzimidazole carbamates

25

Luxabendazole

Fenbendazole

Oxfendazole

Albendazole

Netobimin

30

Parbendazole

Oxibendazole

Mebendazole

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Flubendazole
Cyclobendazole
Febantel
Thiophanate

5

(Full details of these known anthelmintic-active drugs are disclosed, for example, in "*Chemotherapy of Parasitic Diseases*", Ed. William C.Campbell and Robert S.Rew, Plenum Press, New York and London, 1986.)

- 10 Since the anthelmintic-active drugs used in the compositions of the present invention are known drugs, suitable effective doses and dose rates are already known. Preferably, in accordance with the present invention, each of the anthelmintic-active drugs is used at the known or recommended dose rate, or more preferably at a dose rate reduced below the recommended dose rate, for example, at a rate which is one half, one third or even one fifth of the recommended dose rate.

- Particularly preferred combinations of anthelmintic-active drugs which have been shown to have advantageous activity in accordance with this invention include triclabendazole and clorsulon, closantel and triclabendazole, closantel and clorsulon, closantel and luxabendazole, clorsulon and luxabendazole, triclabendazole and luxabendazole, nitroxylin and closantel, nitroxylin and clorsulon, closantel and oxfendazole.

- 25 The combinations of triclabendazole (halogenated benzimidazole) and clorsulon (sulfonamide) at one fifth of their recommended dose rates, or triclabendazole and luxabendazole (benzimidazole carbamate) at one fifth and one third of their respective recommended dose rates, are highly effective against triclabendazole resistant immature *F.hepatica* by a true synergistic action.
- 30 Similarly, a strong synergistic effect has been demonstrated when a combination of closantel (salicylanilide) at the recommended dose rate or at one third of the recommended dose with either triclabendazole (halogenated benzimidazole),

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clorsulon (sulfonamide), luxabendazole (benzimidazole carbamate) or nitroxylin (halogenated monophenol) at a fraction of their recommended dose rates are used successfully against strains of immature *F.hepatica* susceptible or resistant to either closantel, triclabendazole or luxabendazole.

5

Some of the above compounds, such as closantel, nitroxylin, luxabendazole and most other benzimidazole drugs, possess anthelmintic activity not only against liver flukes but also against gastrointestinal nematodes, such as *Haemonchus contortus*, lungworms and tapeworms. Accordingly, some of the synergistic combinations of the present invention are effective as broad spectrum anthelmintics for the control of simultaneously present trematode, cestode and nematode infections in domestic animals, particularly in ruminants.

Triclabendazole is a widely used drug which is highly effective against early immature and adult *F.hepatica* (Boray, 1986). The dose rate recommended by the manufacturer is 10 mg/kg for sheep. Closantel, a drug for the control of both *Haemonchus contortus* and *Fasciola spp.* with a particularly good persistent action against *H. contortus*, is widely used in helminth control programmes in areas where haemonchosis is endemic in the recommended dose rate of 7.5 to 10 mg/kg (Hall et al., 1981). Luxabendazole is used for the control of gastro-intestinal nematodes and it is also highly effective against liver fluke (Boray, 1990). Clorsulon is a drug which is specific against *Fasciola spp.* used for cattle at 7 mg/kg which is highly effective against fluke aged 8 weeks or older but the suggested (not registered) dose rate against immature flukes for sheep is 15 mg/kg (Boray, 1986). It is also used for cattle as a subcutaneous injection at 2 mg/kg only against adult fluke. Nitroxylin is used mainly for cattle as a subcutaneous injection at a dose rate of 10 mg/kg but it is only effective against fluke aged 8 weeks or older.

Due to the occurrence of drug resistance in *F.hepatica* to salicylanilide compounds, such as radoxanide and closantel, the resistance to benzimidazole carbamates such as luxabendazole (Boray, 1990), and the emerging resistance

to triclabendazole, preventive action is required to reduce the chances of the development of resistance or for effective treatment for the resistant strains in the field. Resistance to closantel in both *F.hepatica* and *H.contortus* in the field is well documented (Boray, 1990, Rolfe, 1990). Because of the above
5 considerations, in the work leading to the present invention triclabendazole, clorsulon, closantel and nitroxynil at a reduced dose rate were combined with other products to achieve efficacy against resistant strains.

When the efficacy of the drugs belonging to different chemical groups was
10 tested against a fully susceptible *F.hepatica* strain, one fifth of the recommended dose rate of triclabendazole combined with one third of the recommended dose rate of clorsulon or half of the recommended dose of luxabendazole showed high efficacy against immature fluke through a synergistic effect (Table 1 & Figure 1). At those dose rates efficacy would be expected only against adult flukes, since
15 the efficacy of all known anthelmintics with the exception of diamphenetide is dose related and increased dose rates are necessary to kill early immature fluke (Boray,1969). Such combinations developed for the treatment of susceptible strains of *Fasciola spp.* may reduce the cost of an anthelmintic preparation and would be effective against immature flukes. Because of the reduced dose rates,
20 the tissue residues in sheep and cattle would be reduced. These combinations would also prevent the development of resistance in the field.

In the trials carried out with a *F. hepatica* strain resistant to salicylanilides such as closantel, but fully susceptible to all other drugs used,
25 closantel at the Australian commercial dose rate of 7.5 mg/kg combined with oxfendazole at the recommended dose rate showed synergistic action but adjustment of the dose rate will be necessary to have higher efficacy against immature fluke. However when closantel at drastically reduced dose rate was combined with similarly reduced dose rates of luxabendazole or clorsulon, more
30 than 94 % efficacy was achieved against immature *F. hepatica* (Table 2 & Figure 2). Those combinations with high efficacy would be effective against the most commonly occurring salicylanilide resistant fluke strains at reduced dose rates

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and would be also highly effective against most gastrointestinal nematodes (closantel+luxabendazole). The closantel+clorsulon combinations would be effective against salicylanilide resistant immature flukes and *H. contortus*. The triclabendazole+closantel combination (see Table 4) would be effective against multiple resistant immature flukes and *H. contortus*.

When efficacy was tested against a *F.hepatica* strain showing a degree of resistance against triclabendazole but susceptible to the other components, the combination of triclabendazole with clorsulon or luxabendazole gave high efficacy showing a true synergistic effect (Table 3 & Figure 3). Published data on the activity of luxabendazole against gastrointestinal nematodes is available (Kassai *et al.* , 1988). Thus, this combination would be a suitable treatment for both resistant *F.hepatica* and gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep, whilst the combination of triclabendazole and clorsulon would give high efficacy against immature *Fasciola spp.* at drastically reduced dose rate.

In the trials conducted with a *F.hepatica* strain resistant to both closantel and benzimidazole carbamates such as luxabendazole (Table 4 & Figure 4), high resistance of the strain was demonstrated when the recommended dose rate of either closantel or luxabendazole was ineffective. However, treatment with the combination of these two drugs belonging to different chemical groups was highly effective against immature fluke through a very strong synergistic effect. Combination of closantel with the chemically different triclabendazole or clorsulon also resulted in high efficacy, showing a strong synergistic effect against *F.hepatica*. Those combinations would be successful against some multiple resistant fluke strains and *H. contortus* at reduced dose rates.

In a trial conducted with a strain of *F. hepatica* resistant to salicylanilides but susceptible to the other drugs used, the injectible nitroxylnil, closantel and clorsulon alone gave low efficacy at reduced dose rates but high efficacy was achieved when nitroxylnil was combined either with clorsulon or closantel showing strong synergism (Table 5 & Figure 5). Apart from the expected good activity

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against immature flukes at slightly adjusted dose rates, the nitroxylin+closantel combination would be useful since both are effective against *H. contortus* as well. The nitroxylin+clorsulon combination would provide very high efficacy against immature susceptible and salicylanilide resistant immature fluke and would also
5 be effective against *H. contortus*.

Based on the above examples, synergistic combinations such as: triclabendazole + clorsulon; triclabendazole + luxabendazole; clorsulon + luxabendazole; closantel + luxabendazole; closantel + triclabendazole; closantel
10 + oxfendazole; closantel + clorsulon; nitroxylin + closantel may be used to reduce the cost of anthelmintic drugs for the treatment or efficient chemoprophylaxis of fasciolosis, chiefly aimed at the elimination of early immature fluke, either by oral, parenteral or dermal application. The combination products may also be used to prevent the development of resistance and to control strains
15 already resistant to any of the anthelmintic-active drugs used.

Some of the synergistic combinations such as: triclabendazole + luxabendazole, clorsulon + luxabendazole; triclabendazole + oxfendazole; closantel + oxfendazole; closantel + luxabendazole; closantel + clorsulon;
20 nitroxylin + clorsulon; nitroxylin + closantel would synergise for higher efficacy against resistant and susceptible strains of immature *F. hepatica*. Some of the above combinations would also have a synergistic action against susceptible and resistant strains of *H. contortus*, since the mode of drug action and the mechanism of resistance in liver fluke and nematodes are similar. Synergistic
25 effect would occur for efficacy against strains of *Haemonchus contortus* resistant to closantel or benzimidazoles. Some of them (luxabendazole, oxfendazole, closantel, nitroxylin in various combinations would also be effective against other gastrointestinal nematodes, tapeworms, *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* and *Oestrus ovis*.

30

Finally, where the composition includes luxabendazole or any other effective benzimidazole carbamate component, such as fenbendazole,

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oxfendazole, albendazole, the composition will also be effective against benzimidazole susceptible gastrointestinal nematodes, lungworms and tapeworms.

- 5 Further details of the present invention are set out, by way of illustration, in the following Example.

EXAMPLE 1

10

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sheep

- 15 In six controlled tests, a total of 212 merino wethers aged 1 to 2.5 years were used. The sheep were obtained from fluke free areas in North-West New South Wales.

F.hepatica isolates.

- 20 Some isolates used in the trials were obtained from existing laboratory populations but the majority of the strains were isolated from the field, their resistance status was defined in several controlled tests and the isolates were then maintained in the laboratory. A laboratory strain from Compton U.K. (Compton Paddock Laboratories, Newbury, Berks. UK) was included in the tests. This strain has been maintained in the laboratory for many years and has not been exposed to anthelmintic treatment. The other isolates originated from 25 properties where salicylanilide compounds were used with variable frequency for the control of fasciolosis or haemonchosis, and also various benzimidazole carbamates were used for the control of gastrointestinal nematodes. Those isolates were further selected in the laboratory with benzimidazole compounds, such as luxabendazole (Hoechst Pty.Ltd., Frankfurt am Main, Germany) or by 8 30 weekly dosing a group of sheep with triclabendazole (Fasinex, CIBA-GEIGY Aust.Ltd., Pendle Hill, NSW Australia) in a 2 acre paddock with natural snail habitats contaminated with *Fasciola hepatica*. The results of these trials were

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reported previously (Boray, 1990). Apart from the fully susceptible Compton strain, the other strains were resistant to salicylanilides and benzimidazole carbamates (Armidale "Morven" strain) or resistant to salicylanilides and a degree of resistance was detected against triclabendazole (P-16 or Paddock 16 strain),
5 or only salicylanilides (Hampton II strain).

Laboratory Procedures

In the trials, *F.hepatica* populations were isolated from properties and passed through suitable intermediate host snails, *Lymnaea tomentosa*, *L.viridis*
10 and *L.columella* in the laboratory. Sheep were then inoculated with the metacercariae of the selected strains by intraruminal injection of metacercariae suspended in 0.4% carboxy-methylcellulose solution. The sheep were divided into groups of 4 or 5. Standardised control tests (Boray, 1969), were carried out to determine the efficacy of various drugs and combinations against immature
15 *F.hepatica* isolates.

Statistical Tests for Synergism of Drugs:

Percentage reductions of fluke burdens for the sum of the individual drugs and for the combinations were estimated and their 95 % confidence limits were
20 determined. Synergism was inferred, as indicated on the tables, when
a./ the lower 95 % limit for the combined formulation exceeded the percentage reduction estimate for the sum and
b./ the upper 95 % limit for the sum did not exceed the percentage reduction estimate for the combined formulation.

25

Anthelmintic-active drugs.

The drugs tested were triclabendazole (Fasinex, CIBA-GEIGY Australia Ltd.), clorsulon (Curatrem, MSD AGVET Rahway, New Jersey, USA), luxabendazole (Hoechst Pty.Ltd., Frankfurt am Main, Germany), closantel
30 (Seponver, SmithKline Animal Health Australia Ltd.), closantel injectible (Flukiver, Janssen Pharma, Belgium), clorsulon injectible (Ivomec F, MSD Agvet, Rahway, New Jersey, USA) and nitroxylnil injectible (Trodax, Cyanamid-Webster Australia

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Ltd.) The commercial formulations were used and for uniform pharmacokinetic distribution they were injected intraruminally (for those drugs it is equal to oral dosing) at the selected dose rate according to the body weight of the sheep 6 weeks after inoculation. In the trials with the injectible nitroxylnil the drugs were applied as a subcutaneous injection. For each trial a group of sheep were left untreated as controls. The sheep were slaughtered 16 weeks after inoculation and the flukes were recovered from the livers and counted. The number of flukes found at necropsy from the treated sheep were compared to those of the untreated controls (Boray, 1969). The dose rates were selected based on many preliminary studies on the efficacy against *F.hepatica* aged 6 weeks. In the present trials, substantially reduced subtherapeutic doses were used to demonstrate the synergistic effect of drugs. According to accepted standards (Boray, 1969) high efficacy is achieved when the drug reduces the fluke burden by 90% or more.

15

RESULTS

The results of the trials are shown on Tables 1 to 5 and Figures 1 to 5 representing examples of synergistic activity of selected combinations of anthelmintic-active drugs.

20

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that when triclabendazole, clorsulon and luxabendazole alone at the low dose rates of 2, 3 to 5, and 5 mg/kg were used against a susceptible strain, their efficacy was 79, 25 to 31, and 26% respectively. When triclabendazole was given in combination with either the two low dose rates of clorsulon or that of luxabendazole, the high efficacy of 91 to 96% was achieved. When luxabendazole at 5 mg/kg was combined with clorsulon at 3 mg/kg the reduction of fluke burden was 99.7 %.

25

Table 2 and Figure 2 show that when closantel, luxabendazole, albendazole, oxfendazole, fenbendazole and clorsulon were given alone at low dose rates, very low efficacy was achieved. When closantel was combined with

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oxfendazole the efficacy was 74.2 % showing strong synergistic effect but this combination may require a slight increase of the dose rate to increase efficacy. When closantel was combined with luxabendazole or clorsulon at reduced dose rates the efficacy was more than 90 %. A combination of clorsulon and luxabendazole at 3 and 5 mg/kg respectively, almost 100 % efficacy occurred, which was achieved by strong synergistic effect.

Table 3 and Figure 3 show the results of experiments with the strain showing a degree of resistance against triclabendazole. The efficacy of triclabendazole at 2 mg/kg was only 30%. Clorsulon at 3 or 5 mg/kg and luxabendazole at 5 mg/mg gave efficacies of 30, 43 and 21 % respectively. When triclabendazole was combined with either clorsulon or luxabendazole, high efficacies of 98 to 99% were achieved.

Table 4 and Figure 4 show the results of experiment with the multiple resistant strain of Armidale-Morven showing a strong resistance in immature *F.hepatica* against closantel and luxabendazole. At the dose rate of 7.5 mg/kg, closantel and luxabendazole were inefficient, triclabendazole at 2 mg/kg and clorsulon at 5 mg/kg showed efficiency of 70 and 52 % respectively. When closantel was combined with luxabendazole, triclabendazole or clorsulon high efficacy of 93 to 97% was achieved through synergistic action.

Table 5 and Figure 5 show the results of the trial using a strain (Hampton II), resistant to salicylanilides but susceptible to all other drugs used. Nitroxylinil at 7 mg/kg, closantel at 3 mg/kg and clorsulon at 2 mg/kg given as a subcutaneous injection reduced the number of flukes by only 8.3, 15.9 and 36.5 % respectively. When nitroxylinil was combined with closantel or clorsulon at above dose rates, the efficacy was 75.2 and 93.1 % respectively, showing strong synergistic action. For practical application the dose rates of the nitroxylinil-closantel combination should be slightly increased to achieve more than 90 % efficacy against immature fluke.

TABLE 1 Efficacy of anthelmintics against a strain of *Fasciola hepatica* aged 6 weeks (Susceptible to the drugs used)

Drugs	Treated Sheep			Controls		Percent Reduction of Fluke Burden (95% confidence limits)	Sum of Individual % Reductions by Drug Components (95% confidence limits)
	No. of Sheep	Dose mg/kg	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)	No. of Sheep	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)		
Triclabendazole	4	2.0	9.2 (8.3)	7	43.9 (29.2)	78.9 (58, 91)	-
Clorsulon	4	3.0	32.5 (4.4)	7	43.9 (29.2)	25.9 (6, 87)	-
Clorsulon	4	5.0	30.0 (11.6)	7	43.9 (29.2)	31.6 (9, 87)	-
Luxabendazole	4	5.0	32.0 (8.5)	7	43.9 (29.2)	27.0 (6, 87)	-
Triclabendazole + Clorsulon	4	2.0	2.5 (2.3)	7	43.9 (29.2)	94.3 (85, 98)	104.8
Triclabendazole + Clorsulon	4	2.0	3.7 (3.7)	7	43.9 (29.2)	91.4 (79, 97)	110.5
Triclabendazole + Luxabendazole	4	2.0	1.5 (1.3)	7	43.9 (29.2)	96.6 (90, 99)	105.9
Luxabendazole + Clorsulon	4	3.0	0.25 (0.5)	6	73.7 (27.9)	99.7 (97, 100)	52.9 (29, 76)†

† Strong synergistic effect

TABLE 2 Efficacy of anthelmintics against a strain of *Fasciola hepatica* aged 6 weeks resistant to salicylanilides (closantel), susceptible to the other drug families used.

Drugs	Treated Sheep			Controls			Sum of Individual % Reductions by Drug Components (95% Confidence limits)
	No. of Sheep	Dose mg/kg	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)	No. of Sheep	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)	Percent Reduction of Fluke Burden (95% Confidence limits)	
Closantel	4	7.5	48.2 (38.6)	6	73.7 (27.9)	34.5 (10, 72)	-
Closantel	4	5.0	62.0 (17.1)	6	73.7 (27.9)	15.9 (1, 81)	-
Luxabendazole	4	5.0	51.7 (25.3)	6	73.7 (27.9)	29.8 (7, 72)	-
Albendazole	4	5.0	52.7 (8.9)	6	73.7 (27.9)	28.4 (6, 72)	-
Oxfendazole	4	5.0	74.5 (14.8)	6	73.7 (27.9)	0.0	-
Fenbendazole	4	5.0	71.0 (8.0)	6	73.7 (27.9)	3.8	-
Cloraulon	4	3.0	57.5 (18.6)	6	73.7 (27.9)	21.9 (3, 74)	-
Closantel + Albendazole	4	7.5	27.0 (12.6)	6	73.7 (27.9)	63.3 (37, 83)	63.1
Closantel + Fenbendazole	4	7.5	40.2 (28.5)	6	73.7 (27.9)	45.5 (19, 75)	36.2
Closantel + Oxfendazole	4	7.5	19.0 (14.4)	6	73.7 (27.9)	74.2 (50, 89)	34.5 (10, 72)†
[Closantel + Luxabendazole	4	5.0	1.0 (1.1)	6	73.7 (27.9)	98.6 (86, 100)	64.3 (38, 84)†
Closantel + Luxabendazole	4	5.0	4.7 (4.9)	6	73.7 (27.9)	93.6 (77, 98)	45.6 (19, 75)†
Cloraulon + Luxabendazole	4	3.0	0.25 (0.5)	6	73.7 (27.9)	99.7 (87, 100)	51.7 (25, 77)†
Cloraulon + Closantel	4	3.0	4.0 (2.9)	6	73.7 (27.9)	94.6 (81, 99)	37.8 (12, 72)†

† Moderate synergistic effect

‡ Strong synergistic effect

TABLE 3 Efficacy of anthelmintics against a strain of *Fasciola hepatica* aged 6 weeks resistant to triclabendazole.

Drugs	Treated Sheep			Controls		Percent Reduction of Fluke Burden (95% Confidence limits)	Sum of Individual % Reduction by Drug Components (95% Confidence limits)
	No. of Sheep	Dose mg/kg	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)	No. of Sheep	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)		
Triclabendazole	4	2.0	55.0 (51.1)	6	80.2 (31.7)	31.4 (2, 91)	-
Cloresulon	4	3.0	55.7 (42.9)	6	80.2 (31.7)	30.5 (2, 91)	-
Cloresulon	4	5.0	45.0 (28.3)	6	80.2 (31.7)	43.9 (7, 89)	-
Luxabendazole	4	5.0	62.7 (61.3)	6	80.2 (31.7)	21.7 (1, 95)	-
Triclabendazole +	4	2.0					
Cloresulon	4	3.0	1.75 (1.5)	6	80.2 (31.7)	97.8 (85, 100)	61.9 (19, 92)†
Triclabendazole +		2.0					
Cloresulon	4	5.0	1.0 (0.8)	6	80.2 (31.7)	98.8 (98, 100)	75.3 (31, 95)†
Triclabendazole +		2.0					
Luxabendazole	4	5.0	0.75 (1.5)	6	80.2 (31.7)	99.1 (98, 100)	53.1 (12, 90)†

† Strong synergistic effect

TABLE 4 Efficacy of anthelmintics against a strain of *Fasciola hepatica* aged 6 weeks resistant to salicylanilides (closantel) and benzimidazole carbamates (luxabendazole).

Drugs	Treated Sheep			Controls		Percent Reduction of Fluke Burden (95% Confidence limits)	Sum of Individual % Reduction by Drug Components (95% Confidence limits)
	No. of Sheep	Dose mg/kg	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)	No. of Sheep	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)		
Closantel	4	7.5	118 (113.3)	4	107.5 (47.6)	0.0	-
Luxabendazole	4	7.5	89.0 (22.8)	4	88.7 (19.9)	0.0	-
Triclabendazole	4	2.0	25.5 (13.5)	4	"	70.6 (53. 83)	-
Closulon	4	5.0	41.0 (3.7)	4	"	52.7 (33.72)	-
Closantel + Luxabendazole	4	7.5	7.0 (4.5)	4	107.5	93.5 (37, 100)	0.0†
Closantel + Triclabendazole	4	7.5	3.5 (3.5)	4	"	96.7 (55,100)	70.6 (53, 83)*
Closantel + Closulon	4	7.5	3.0 (2.6)	4	"	97.2 (62,100)	52.7 (33.72)†

† Strong synergistic effect

* Moderate synergistic effect.

TABLE 5 Efficacy of anthelmintics administered as a subcutaneous injection against a strain of *Fasciola hepatica* aged 6 weeks, resistant to salicylanilides.

Drugs	Treated Sheep			Percent Reduction of Fluke Burden (95% Confidence limits)	Sum of Individual % Reduction by Drug Components (95% Confidence Limits)
	No. of sheep	Dose mg/kg	Mean No. of Fluke (SD)		
Nitroxynil	5	7.0	26.6 (6.6)	8.3	-
Closantel	5	3.0	24.4 (14.4)	15.9	-
Clorsulon	5	2.0	18.4 (6.6)	36.6 (9, 76)	-
Nitroxynil + Closantel	5	7.0 3.0	7.2 (6.1)	75.2 (49, 90)	24.1 (3, 79)*
Nitroxynil + Clorsulon	5	7.0 2.0	2.0 (2.0)	93.1 (82, 97)	44.8 (16, 77)†
Untreated controls	4	-	29.0 (8.6)	-	-

† Strong synergistic effect

* Moderate synergistic effect

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In *Resistance of parasites to antiparasitic drugs* . (Edited by Boray, J.C., Martin, P.J. and Ruosh, R.T.) pp.115-122. MSD AGVET, Rahway, New Jersey.)

CLAIMS:

1. A composition for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, which comprises at least two anthelmintic-active drugs, optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols or bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.
2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a halogenate monophenol or bisphenol selected from disophenol, nitroxylin, niclopholan (menichlopholan), and bithionol.
3. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a salicylanilide selected from closantel, tribromsalan, dibromsalan, oxychlozanide, clioxanide, rafoxanide, brotiane, and bromoxanide.
4. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the benzene sulfonamide, clorsulon.
5. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the halogenated benzimidazole, triclabendazole.
6. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole selected from thiabendazole and cambendazole.
7. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole carbamate selected from luxabendazole, fenbendazole, oxfendazole, albendazole, netobimin, parbendazole, oxibendazole, mebendazole, flubendazole, cyclobendazole, febantel, and thiophanate.
8. A composition according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of:

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triclabendazole	+	clorsulon;
triclabendazole	+	luxabendazole;
clorsulon	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	triclabendazole;
closantel	+	oxfendazole;
closantel	+	clorsulon;
nitroxylnil	+	closantel, and
nitroxylnil	+	clorsulon.

9. A method for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, which comprises the administration to said animal of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein each of said anthelmintic-active drugs is administered at or below the recommended dose rate for that drug.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the animal is a domestic animal.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein the animal is a sheep, goat, cow or buffalo or other ruminant animal.

13. A method according to claim 9, wherein said at least two anthelmintic-active drugs are administered to the animal simultaneously to exert a synergistic effect in the animal.

14. A method according to claim 9, wherein said at least two anthelmintic-active drugs are administered to the animal sequentially at such times and in such a manner to exert a synergistic effect in the animal.

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15. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 14 wherein said anthelmintic-active drugs are administered orally, dermally or parenterally.
16. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a halogenated monophenol or bisphenol selected from disophenol, nitroxylin, niclopholan (menichlopholan), and bithionol.
17. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a salicylanilide selected from closantel, tribromsalan, dibromsalan, oxychlozanide, clioxanide, radoxanide, brotianide, and bromoxanide.
18. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the benzene sulfonamide, clorsulon.
19. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the halogenated benzimidazole, tricloabendazole.
20. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole selected from thiabendazole and cambendazole.
21. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole carbamate selected from luxabendazole, fenbendazole, oxfendazole, albendazole, netobimin, parbendazole, oxibendazole, mebendazole, flubendazole, cyclobendazole, febantel, and thiophanate.
22. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein said anthelmintic-active drugs are selected from the group consisting of:
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| triclabendazole | + | clorsulon; |
| triclabendazole | + | luxabendazole; |
| clorsulon | + | luxabendazole; |

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closantel	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	triclabendazole;
closantel	+	oxfendazole;
closantel	+	clorsulon;
nitroxynil	+	closantel, and
nitroxynil	+	clorsulon.

23. Use in the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 22 November 1994 (22.11.94);
original claims 1,2,3,9,16,17 and 23 amended;
remaining claims unchanged (4 pages)]

1. (Amended) A composition for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, which comprises at least two anthelmintic-active drugs, optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from a different class of anthelmintic-active drugs from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols or bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.
2. (Amended) A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a halogenated monophenol or bisphenol selected from disophenol, nitroxylin, niclofolan (menichlopholan), and bithionol.
3. (Amended) A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a salicylanilide selected from closantel, tribromsalan, dibromsalan, oxclozanide, clioxanide, rafoxanide, brotianide, and bromoxanide.
4. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the benzene sulfonamide, clorsulon.
5. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the halogenated benzimidazole, triclabendazole.
6. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole selected from thiabendazole and cambendazole.
7. A composition according to claim 1, wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole carbamate selected from luxabendazole, fenbendazole, oxfendazole, albendazole, netobimin, parbendazole, oxiabendazole, mebendazole, flubendazole, cyclobendazole, febantel, and thiophanate.

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8. A composition according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of:

triclabendazole	+	clorsulon;
triclabendazole	+	luxabendazole;
clorsulon	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	triclabendazole;
closantel	+	oxfendazole;
closantel	+	clorsulon;
nitroxynil	+	closantel, and
nitroxynil	+	clorsulon.

9. (Amended) A method for the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, which comprises the administration to said animal of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from a different class of anthelmintic-active drugs from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein each of said anthelmintic-active drugs is administered at or below the recommended dose rate for that drug.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the animal is a domestic animal.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein the animal is a sheep, goat, cow or buffalo or other ruminant animal.

13. A method according to claim 9, wherein said at least two anthelmintic-active drugs are administered to the animal simultaneously to exert a synergistic effect in the animal.

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14. A method according to claim 9, wherein said at least two anthelmintic-active drugs are administered to the animal sequentially at such times and in such a manner to exert a synergistic effect in the animal.
15. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 14 wherein said anthelmintic-active drugs are administered orally, dermally or parenterally.
16. (Amended) A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a halogenated monophenol or bisphenol selected from disophenol, nitroxynil, niclofolan (menichlopholan), and bithionol.
17. (Amended) A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a salicylanilide selected from closantel, tribromsalan, dibromsalan, oxyclozanide, clixanide, rafoxanide, brotiane, and bromoxanide.
18. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the benzene sulfonamide, clorsulon.
19. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is the halogenated benzimidazole, triclabendazole.
20. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole selected from thiabendazole and cambendazole.
21. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein one of said anthelmintic-active drugs is a benzimidazole carbamate selected from luxabendazole, fenbendazole, oxfendazole, albendazole, netobimin, parbendazole, oxibendazole, mebendazole, flubendazole, cyclobendazole, febantel, and thiophanate.

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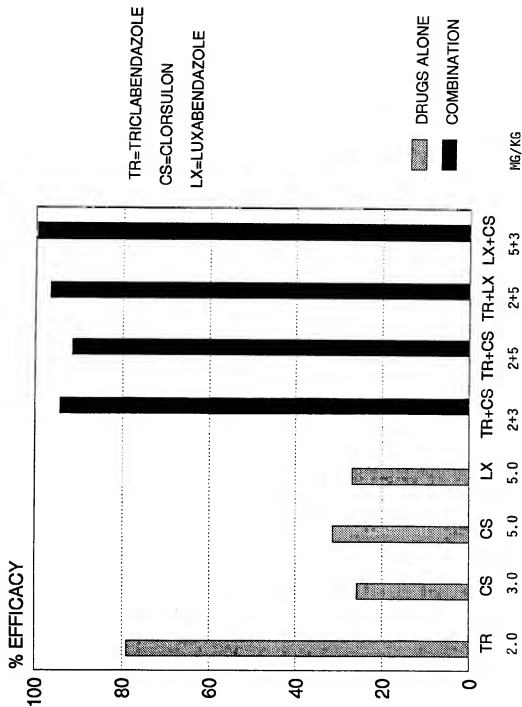
22. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15 wherein said anthelmintic-active drugs are selected from the group consisting of:

triclabendazole	+	clorsulon;
triclabendazole	+	luxabendazole;
clorsulon	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	luxabendazole;
closantel	+	triclabendazole;
closantel	+	oxfendazole;
closantel	+	clorsulon;
nitroxynil	+	closantel, and
nitroxynil	+	clorsulon.

23. (Amended) Use in the control of *Fasciola spp.* and other helminths in an animal, of at least two anthelmintic-active drugs optionally together with an acceptable carrier or diluent, each of said anthelmintic-active drugs being selected from a different class of anthelmintic-active drugs from the group consisting of halogenated monophenols and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulfonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles and benzimidazole carbamates.

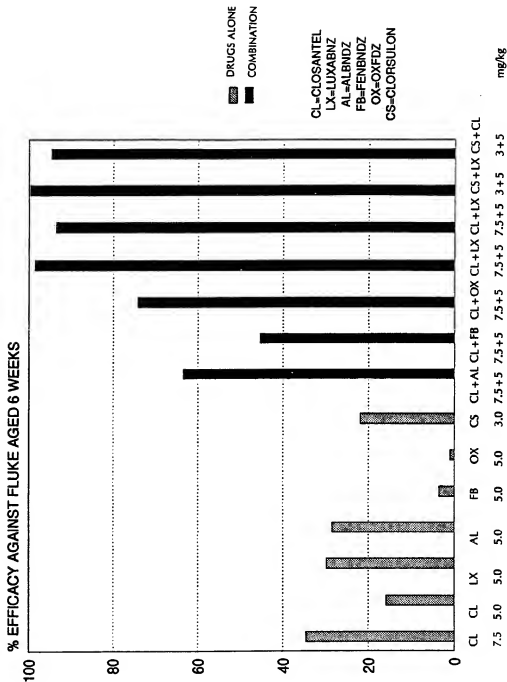
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FIGURE 1



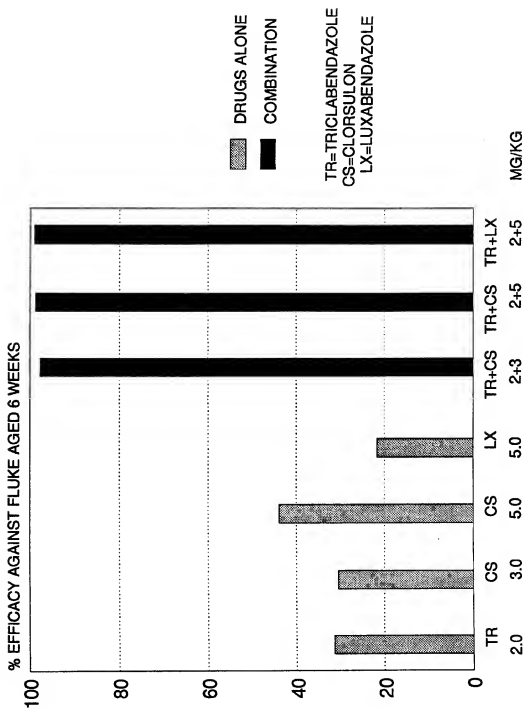
2/5

FIGURE 2



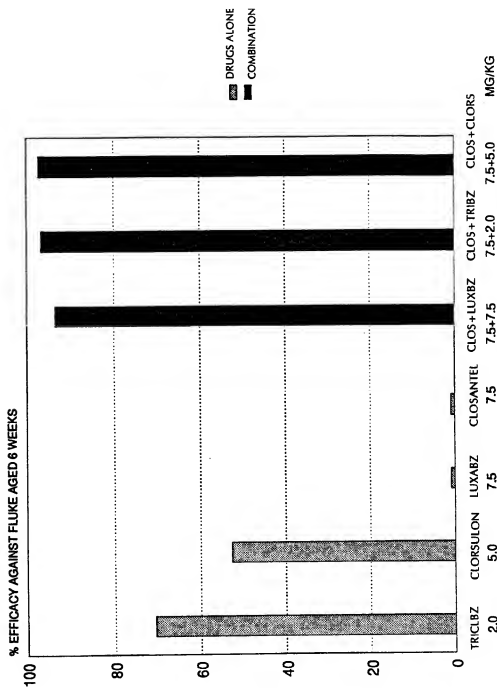
3/5

FIGURE 3



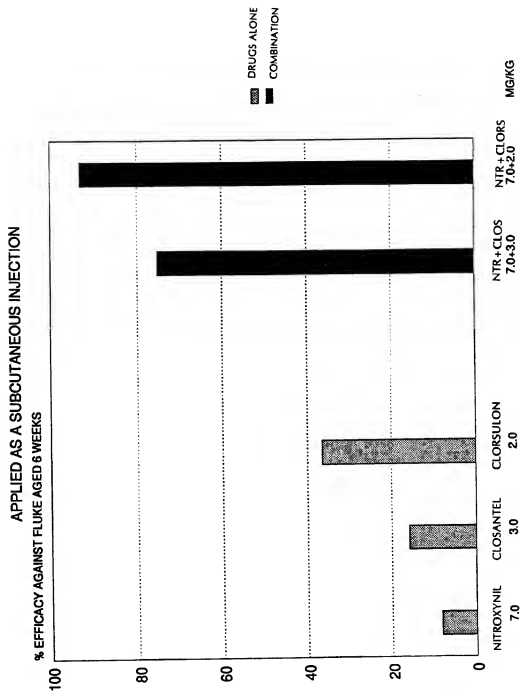
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FIGURE 4



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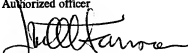
FIGURE 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 94/00315

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁵ A61K 31/06, 31/10, 31/165, 31/235, 31/27, 31/415, 31/425, 31/60, 31/62, 31/63 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC A61K Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU: IPC as above Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used) WPAT: synerg: or combin: and helmin: or anthelmin: or fasciol: or fluke: or parasit: or trematode: or nematode: JAPIO: CASM:		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	Veterinary Parasitology, <u>26</u> (1988) pages 265-271, W J Foreyt, "Efficacy of a Fenbendazole - Triclabendazole combination against Fasciola hepatica and gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep"	1,5,7,9-15,19,21,23
X	J Vet. Pharmacol. Therap. <u>8</u> (1985) pages 270-275, D R Hennessy et al., "Potentiation of the anthelmintic activity of oxfendazole by parbendazole"	1,7,9-15,21,23
X	Br. Vet. J. <u>125</u> (1969) pages 82-86, S B Kendall et al., "Synergism in the chemotherapy of Fascioliasis".	1,2,9-16,23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle of theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 6 September 1994 (06.09.94)		Date of mailing of the international search report 22 SEP 1994 (2 2 0 9 94)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No. 06 2853929		Authorized officer  JOHN G HANSON Telephone No. (06) 2832262

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	Medicinal Research Reviews, Vol 5, no 3 (1985) pages 333-369, V K Agrawal et al., "Combination Therapy in the treatment of helminth diseases". See pages 342, 346, 347, 354-356, 359, 361.	1,2,3,6,7,9-17,20,21,23
X	US,A,4173632 (L R Cruthers et al) 6 November 1979 (06.11.79) See claims.	1,3,7,9-15,17,21,23
X	WO,A,84/04455 (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) 22 November 1984 (22.11.84). See claims.	1,7,9-15,21,23
X	AU,A,10311/83 (Ciba Geigy AG) 21 July 1983 (21.07.83). See claims	1,7,9-15,21,23
X	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 98 (15), 1983, No. 119237w, R Cavier et al, "Pharmacological study on various anthelmintic combinations". Rev. Med. Vet. (Toulouse) 1982, 133 (12), 779-783.	1,7,9-10,13-15,21,23
X	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 80 (11), 1974, No 55818e, K S Nurtaeva, "Experimental study of combinations of piperazine and sodium salts of phenasal with bithionol, trichlorophen and kamala during hymenolepidosis". Med. Parazit. Parazit. Bolez. 1973 42 (5), 560-565.	1,2,9-10,13-16,23
X	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 80 (5), 1974, No 22702j, R L Caillier et al, "Efficacy test of combined anthelmintics 3,5-diiodo-3'-chloro-4'-(p-chlorophenoxy) salicylanilide [Rafoxanide] and 2-(4'-thiazolyl) benzimidazole [thiabendazole] for sheep. Rev. Med. Vet, 1973, 124 (6), 789-800.	1,3,6,9-15,17,20,23
X	Chemical Abstracts, volume 76 (19), 1972, No 108222g, E Chroustova, "Chemoprophylactic value of bis (2-hydroxy-3,5-dichlorophenyl) sulfoxide in combination with hexachlorophene against Fasciola hepatica infection under laboratory conditions". Acta Vet. (Brno). 1971, 40 (2), 215-219.	1,9-15,23

Information on patent family memb

PCT/AU 94/00315

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WO	84/04455	AU	28641/84	EP	146556	NZ	208042
AU	10311/83	BG DK GB PH	38936 105/83 2113091 19183	CA EP IL ZA	1200200 84516 67659 8300186	DE ES JP	3361358 518931 59036613
END OF ANNEX							